International Basic Safety Standards: A Way Forward to Harmonized Radiation Safety Regulations

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Miroslav Pinak Radiation Safety and Monitoring Section Division of Radiation Transport and Waste Safety



Role of the IAEA in Radiation Safety

... to (1) establish or adopt, in consultation and, where appropriate, in collaboration with the competent organs of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies concerned, standards for safety for protection of health and minimize of danger to life and property, and to (2) provide for the application of these standards..., at the request of the parties, ... or at the request of a State...

from Statue of the IAEA, Article III.A.6

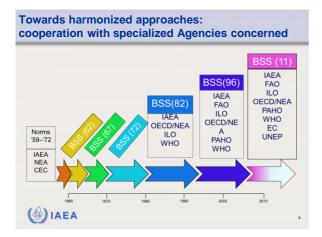


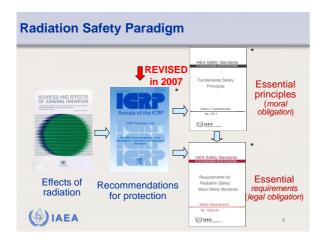
Need for International Safety Standards

While radiation protection and safety is a <u>national responsibility</u>, <u>international</u> <u>standards</u> and approaches:

- (1) promote consistency;
- (2) help to **provide assurance** that nuclear and radiation related technologies are used safely; and
- (3) facilitate **international** technical **cooperation and trade**.









Medium Term Strategy in the Area of Radiation Safety, Monitoring and Remediation aiming to

- Enhancing protection of people, the environment and society connected to wider use of radiation sources and practices
- Improving infrastructure for the safe use of radiation in medicine, and addressing more closely radiation protection of patients
- Identifying issues in occupational radiation protection, particularly emergency workers and volunteers
- Developing a radon programme, etc.

Challenges in Radiation Protection

The radiological impact of the Fukushima accident has caused concern not only regarding implementation of current radiation safety and radiation protection criteria and standards, but also a strong demand for their appropriate explanation and communication among professional communities, regulatory authorities and policy making organs. As an example, there is confusion on the use of quantities and units related to radiation measurements and dose limitations.



Actions in Radiation Protection as Included in the IAEA Nuclear Safety Action Plan

To ensure the on-going protection of people and the environment from ionizing radiation following a nuclear emergency Member States, the IAEA Secretariat and other relevant stakeholders shall

- facilitate the use of available information, expertise and techniques for monitoring, decontamination and remediation both on and off nuclear sites and the IAEA Secretariat to consider strategies and programmes to improve knowledge and strengthen capabilities in these areas
- facilitate the use of available information, expertise and techniques regarding the removal of damaged nuclear fuel and the management and disposal of radioactive waste resulting from a nuclear emergency.
- share information regarding the assessment of radiation doses and any associated impacts on people and the environment.



Examples of Planned Activities and Programmes in Radiation Protection

- Bonn Call for Action (Bonn, Germany, 3-7 December 2012)
- BSS Implementation and Follow-up Workshops (Central America in 2012, Europe in 2012, other regions and countries being planned or considered for 2013-14)
- 2nd International Conference of Occupational Radiation Protection (~ December 2014)
- International Expert Meeting on Radiological Impact of the Fukushima Dai-ichi NPP Accident – Analyses and Consequences (~ February 2014)
- Assistance Programme to Fukushima Prefecture on Radiation Monitoring and Remediation (commencing in 2013)



Assistance in Response to Radiological Accident in the Fukushima Prefecture

- Remediation
- Monitoring
- Land Use
- Decommissioning and Management of Radioactive Waste
- Management of Radiation Phobia and Post-Traumatic Stress
- Public Information



Thank you for your attention



(A) IAEA

M.Pinak@iaea.org